D. Wadsworth & Co.,
No. 207 Pearl at., four doors above Malden-lane

No. 207 Pean-st, four above above anado-salve Montage 100 CASKS OF NEW GOODS.

Just arrived from France per ships Luvestigator, Aus Eldridge &c. We are now receiving.

New AND BEAUTIPUL STYLES of the following goods:

DINING SERVICES of the following goods:

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CHARDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES (a fine assortment).

STERLING SILVER TRA SETS.

URSS, SPOORS, WAITERS, FORKS, &c.

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FRENCH CLOCKS, BROXES, PARIAN STATUARY,
OLASSWARE, SILYES-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c.
or friends and the public generally are invited to inspect
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E, V. MAUGHWOUT & Co.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-s

THE BEST HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS IN

RANKIN's, No. 98 Bowery, Established in 1823.

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Have an untivaled stock of
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of their own manufacture, which they invite all close buyers to
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KID GLOVE CLEANER .- The Genuine JOUVEN'S INDORROUS PREFARATION for instantly CLEANING KID GLOVE of all colors without the slightest smell. For sale at the OLI STAND, NO. 562 BROADWAY. Ag. and have a bottle open to provite operation. Try it before buying. One bottle cleans 30 pair Pice 25 cents. A liberal discount to the trade.

REMEMBER. NO. 562 BROADWAY, up stairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATEN FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

"For our own family use, we became fully satisfied that Greek Baker's machine is the best, and we accordingly purchase.

"To all of which The Tribune says amen." [Tribune.]

"Grover & Baker's is all that it claims to be." [Independent.]

Office No. 495 Broadway.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery.
Hosiery, Undershirts and Drawers,
And Man's Furnishing Goods,
At Lowest Prices

STEARNS & MARVIN'S

WILDER PATENT

SALAMANDER SAFES,

Secured by the "La Belle"

POWDER ARD BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS,

239 of which have been tested in accidental fires.

Also, a few SECOND-HAND SAFES, for sale cheep at

No. 40 MURRAT-ST.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &c. New and beautiful styles

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & Co.,
No. 353 Broadway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing, Besunifying, Cleaning, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair, try it. For sale by all Drugsists and Perfamers. WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,

GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FIRE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot, No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York. LADIES' SUMMER BONNETS.

New Paris Models,
Prices the lowest ever known.
At Wilder's Show-Rooms,
No. 251 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned, having removed to the eligible locality No. 5% Breadway, south east corner of Prince street, appears the Metro politon lifetel, intend devoting special attaction to ordered work, and to that end will be continually receiving the latest styles of fabrics, which will be made up to measure through the aid of our efficient corps of cutters, at moderate obtages; while car stock of the fiber qualities of ready-made garments will be such as will enable us to maintain the supremacy heretofore awarded our work in that line.

W. T. Jennings & C. Merchant Tailors.

DESCENDENTS OF THE LADS OF '76, inheritore of the priceless boon they bestowed upon us, baters of oppression and lovers of universal freedom, call upon KNOX, No. 212
Breadway, and buy your SUMMER HAT. Price only \$4. ELECTRO MAGNETIC BURGLAR OR HOUSE

ALARM — Warranted a perfect security to all your doors and win dows, and a protection to persons and property; it is No Joke, No Humburg, but a practical thing, and needs only to be understood to be adopted.

E. Holmes, Proprietor, No. 376 Broadway.

HERRON'S SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S No. 417 Broadway.

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ONLY TreATY-Five Dollars.

Superior to the bighest priced blachines, for ONE QUALTER THE COST.

AGENTS WANTED.

Parties purchasing will receive full instruction.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES received the highest premiums, in 1857, at the Fairs of the Amer-lean Institute, New-York: Maryland Institute, Baltimers; and at the Maine, Connecticut, Illinois and Michigan State Fairs Office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

POPULAR TRADE IN MANTILLAS.
W. B. MICKECZIE will open a large assortment of MANTILLAS, per Africs, ou Monday, May 30.

Fashious for June.

Fashious for June.

Readerth Building.

Carving, Scroll sawing and ripping. Stores fitted up. Bank Counters and Desks. Office and Church Furniture. Signs and Packing Boxes. Pisto and elaborate Wooden Mantles. Cornice Trusses and Sain Brackets, all at unprecedented low pitces, by J. W. Clark, No. 244 Canal-st.

CAUTION .- I am informed that my patent of Sept. 10, 1846, for IMPROVEMENT IN SERVING MACHINES is extensively infrirged, and especially in this city and vicious. This is to motify all such persons to desist from further infringement without delay, or they will be dealt with according to law E. HOWE, JR., No. 447 Broome-st., N. Y.

Frank G. Johnson's Patent Soif Regulating, Self-Oiling and Self-Protecting, thoroughly perfected for pumping &c. Toe cheapest power, and the best mill this world. Warranted. Send for a circular. Direct, GROKER WATTS, Passaic Works, Kuwaki, N. J. Frank G. JOHNSON, DANIEL F. TOMPKINS, Propiletors of the Pasent, No. 74 Well at.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES. Largest stock in the world.—This colobrated establishment is No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private norms expressly for the total on the factor of the farmous Hair Dyn, the best extent. Barchelof Wits and Touriers have injustements award others; this is tonly piace where these things are properly understood and more

MARYLAND ELECTION. - The recent election in Maryland on the question of calling a Convention to revise the State Constitution seems to have resulted in a very severe defeat of the friends of the measure. The following is the result as rar as received:

Harford	493	191
Anne Arundel	ALL	306
Anne Arundel		640
Baltimore County		
Cecil	280 maj.	12.65
Howard	447	148
Baltimore City	9.997	5.403
Baltimore City	19 mai	
Kept	12 maj.	
Caroline, reported	190 maj.	****
Queen Anne's, reported	114 mal	
Carrol	529 mais	
Frederick		
Flederick	1 101	5000
Washington		
Prince George's, about		****
Talbott, about	700 msj.	****
Dorchester, about	500 maj.	200
Allegany, reported		
Motgowery	1 987	25
Somerset		
Wereester	658 maj.	5555
en a c	4.4.40.0	6,941
Total		
Showing a majority against	t a Convention of	7.851

with Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert to be heard from

SERIOUS, IF NOT FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. About 7 o'clock last evening a lad about fifteen year old, by the name of Quigley, son of John Quigley, an employee of the Harlem Railroad Company, while attempting to get on board the last err of a train coming through the tunnel, between Thirty-fourth and Fortieth streets, missed his hold, fell on the track and had both his legs cut off by the wheels of the car which passed over them. He was immediately co weyed to the residence of his parents, corner of Fourth avenue and Thirty-first street, where he was alive a last accounts, but without any hopes of recovery.

FOREST MELODY .- This new cantata, by Mr. G. H. Curtis, will be given to-night at Dodworth's Saloon by Dr. Guilmeth, assisted by Miss Maria S. Brainerd and Misses Hawley, Charlotte Bird, Miss Westervelt and

JUDGE KINNEY OF SCHUYLER COUNTY KILLED A shocking accident occurred near Piermont a few days since, by which Judge Kinney of Schuyler Co. was killed and a drover seriously jojured. It appears that a freight train broke down, and before the other could be stopped, whice was just belief, the engine ran into the caboose, smashing it to pi-ces, and in-tently killing Judge Kuney, who was in the cabo se, and seriously injuring a drover, whose name we could not learn.

New York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1858.

Advertisements for THE WARRLY TRIBUNE of this week must be handed in early to-day. Price, \$1 a

In Congress yesterday, Mr. Mason reported to the SENATE a bill, slightly d fferent from that of Judge Douglas, authorizing the President to protect the rights of our citizens from outrages by foreign nations, having particularly Central and South America. Mr. Slidell authorized the President in certain cases to suspend the neutrality laws. An attempt to make the bill the special order for to-day failed. The Miscellansous Appropriation bill having been taken up, an amendment by Mr. Seward prohibiting the sale of public lands until a year from next November was voted down The question of internal improvements was discuss ed at length. A proposition for improving the St. Clair Flats and an amendment virtually introducing the River and Harbor bill were lost. The Senate refused to strike out the appropriations for lifeboats and life-saving stations. An attempt to cut down the Coast Servey appropriations failed.

The House passed the Indian Desciency and the Three Regiment Volunteer bills. Mr. Glancy Jones unsuccessfully attempted to introduce joint resolution, providing that the uest session commence on the second Monday in November. The Fort Snelling case was taken up and discussed by Mesers. Morrill, Faulkner, Morris, Dawes, Cavanaugh, Grow, Phelps, Stanton, Burnett and

From EUROPE we have four days' later news. The debate in the House of Commons, involving the fate of the Derby Ministry, had not been brought to a close. Eisewhere we present its salient points. The Turks had been completely routed by the Montenegrizs, and hostilities had been suspended Further successes of the British arms in India are reported. Azimghur had been relieved, and a battle gained by the Sikhs under Major Evans. Consols opened on the 19th at 97% to 974. Cotton had slightly declined.

The history of Kansas is full of bloody atrocities, but nothing which has before happened there equals or even approaches the cold-blooded murders of which intimations and rumors have been for some days reaching us, but of which we are able to-day to give a full and authentic account. We publish two letters-one from a correspondent of our own. dated from the camp at Sugar Mound, May 21, the other written the day before, from Moneka, and issued in a Sunday morning extra, of May 23, of The Laurence Republican. These two accounts agree, though each gives details not found in the other. The accounts which we had previously received, coming from Pro-Slavery and Border-Ruffian sources, represented the bloodshed as having occurred in a regular fight between a party of Montgomery's men and another body under a Capt. Hamilton. The full accounts, which we publish to-day, not only show that it was not any of Montgomery's party, but quiet and peaceful settlers, engaged in their own business, and taken prisoners, some on the road and others in their own houses, who were the victims of this outrageand that the murders were committed not in a fight of any kind, but in cold blood upon unarmed men. The party of murderers consisted of twenty-five men. Eight of them lived in Kansas and seventeen in Missouri, most of them in the vicinity of West Point, just over the border, which has been the seat of a Blue Lodge, and which was formerly the rendezvous of the invading army led by Gen. Clark.

Hamilton, who have had a prominent part in all the Border-Ruffian violences of Southern Kansas, and the latter of whom was one of Buford's men. On the morning of the 19th of May this party made their appearance at the store of Mr. Camp bell at the Trading Post on the military road from Fort Scott to Fort Leavenworth, where it crosses the Osage River, some fifty miles north of Fort troubles there. They took Mr. Campbell prisoner, and then proceeded along the road for two miles and a half north, till they had taken twelve in all. These men were taken when at their work, unarmed, and without resistance. They had not been implicated in any of the troubles of Kansas, and some of them were recent immigrants. The only resistance encountered appears to have been from s blacksmith, who refused to be taken prisoner, fired upon the Ruflians, killed Brockett's horse, slightly wounded the rider and effected his escape. The prisoners being taken into a deep ravine in a skirt of timber, were there ordered to form into line, which was the first intunation of the fate that awaited them. The command was then given, Ready Aim! Fire! when the horsemen discharged their muskets loaded with buck shot and ball at a distance of five paces, and the whole twelve prisoners fell to the ground. Four were dead and seven others wounded, one of whom was afterward killed by the ruffians. One only escaped unburt. The murderers, after rifling the pockets of their victims,

The leaders of the party were Brockett and

rode off, leaving them all for dead. The man who was unburt then ran back and gave the alarm. The news of course spread fast. The murders were committed about 1 o'clock, and before midnight 300 men had assembled at the post; but except Capt. Montgomery and his men they were very ill provided with arms. Expresses conveying the information and asking for assistance arrived at Lawrence on the 23d. The murderers were supposed to have taken refuge at West Point, and the intention was to march upon that place and demand them. It would seem, however, by a letter from Westport to The Missouri Republican which we published on Monday, that on the forenoon of the 21st, Hamilton, with others of his band, was in that place telling very false stories as to the occasion of the murders. Meanwhile there is great excitement both in Kansas and the border counties of Missouri. It is said that the Missouri militia are to be called out, and the telegraph reports that arms have been forwarded from Jefferson City for their use.

Whoever fails to see that the question of Tariff Revision, with a view at once to Revenue and Protection, is destined to influence powerfully the composition of the next Congress and the Presidential Election of 1860, must have a very peculiar range of vision. So long as the price of Grain in the West was maintained at a factitious point by successive Railroad loans of Million upon Million in Europe, mainly expended in hiring and feeding laborers beyond the Wabash, it was easy to make the ignorant, the indolent, and those who only think at second-hand, regard Protection as but s sectional requirement, important to the East alone. But the cellapse of the borrowing system has

tem of approximate Free Trade. To-day, the wheat-grower in Iowa pays one bushel of Wheat to the British manufacturer for a yard of cloth, and two more bushels to the forwarders, transporters, shippers, who carry the first to the cloth maker who is to eat it; while, if he pays for the fabric with Indian Cers, he gives five times as much corn for his cloth as the maker receives for it. If the makers of the Wares and Fabrics we now import from Europe were located and diffused among us, our Grain-growers would receive at least twice the amount, whether estimated in money or products, for their food-staples that they now do, while the manufacturers in turn would be more steadily employed and better subsisted. Protection in our case means simply stopping the superabundant Grain and Mest of the bountiful West at the Mississippi, the Illinois, the Wabash, the Lakes, the Ohio, the Juniata, the Delaware, the Hudson, the Merrimack, and there converting them into the needed Metals, Wares, Fabrics, instead of pushing them at grievous cost across the ocean, there to find purchasers and consumers. Only shape our laws so that the Iron, Hardware, Glass, Broadcloth, Delaines, Prints, &c., we need can be steadily produced in our own country, and not undersold and supplanted by a foreign rivalry which proffers substitutes nominally chesper but really far dearer, and we shall not have one person hovering about soup-houses, hotel back basement doors and free dining saloons, where we had a dozen last Winter. The grain-grower in Illinois or Iowa may seem to pay a little higher cash price for his cloth, but he will receive double and ultimately treble for his produce, so that the balance in his favor will be immense. His gain will be nobody's loss-or rather, the loss will be nothing in proportion to the gain. The very Shipping Interest for whose special benefit the policy of keeping our workshops mainly in Europe would seem to have been devised, is now sharing fully in the general depression, thus affording a striking evidence of the essential Harmony of Interests. and the moral impossibility of elevating one department of a Nation's Industry on the ruin of others. They who pull down the stately fabric of General Prosperity find themselves buried in its ruine.

We have reached a point where, if those who talk Free Trade really believed it, they could not fail to impose Direct Taxes for the support of the Federal Government. If their principles are sound, this certainly ought to be done. Our Revenue Tariff, as in '41-2, is yielding a very inadequate revenue; the Government is reeling madly into debt at the rate of Forty Millions a year. That deficit should be made up by taxation of some sort, so far as it is not averted by retrenchment; and it higher duties do not afford the true resort, then there is no alternative but Direct Taxation. Why then, do the apostles shiver and shrink away from the legitimate results of their policy? If they are sincere, they ought to rejoice that so fair an opportunity for putting their doctrines into practice has presented itself. They profess to believe that Direct Taxation is more equal and less onerous than any other: then why not resort to it? Why plead that the People are not prepared for such a change? Why have they not prepared them? What have all their Messages, Reports, Speeches, Pamphlets, Editorials, demonstrating the fallacy of Protection, effected? What have the voters meant by preferring Polk to Clay, Pierce to Scott, Buchsnan to Fremont and Fillmore, if they have not meant Free Trade? You do not hold back because of our unbelief: because you have often opposed and beaten us. Why, then, should not those who talk Free Trade act as if they really believed it?

"Well," says a correspondent who is careful to keep in the shadow: "I do believe in Free Trade "-absolute Free Trade-direct Taxes and No "Custom-Houses. I heartily agree with you that "Revenue Tariffs are not to be justified, if the " idea of Protection is discarded-and I do discard "it. I am for Free Trade unqualifiedly, and I " don't see how you can be otherwise."

Of course you don't-we do not question thatbut have you tried to see ! Have you read the essays of Matthew Carey and Hezekiah Niles on s subject? Are you familiar with the spreches in Congress on this theme of Henry Clay, Rollin C. Mallary, Tristam Burges and James F. Simmons? Are you familiar with the more recent writings of Henry C. Carey? In short, have you any systematic and tolerably thorough knowledge of the grounds on which Protection to American Industry is advocated?

We, who stand for Protection, do study both sides of the question, and we have profited by this study to unlearn some of our former errors and gain a deeper insight into the nature and strength of our position; while the Free Trade doctors. wrapped up in conceit and self-sufficiency, and confident that we can never teach them, have made no advance for many years. But these times are instructive; they compel men to be political economists almost in defiance of their will. They summon us to take up our ground respectively on the side of absolute, real Free Trade, or on that of Protection, and bid our Government cease shillyshallying and dodging around Point-No-Point, and take its stand clearly, unequivocally on one principle or the other. Which shall it be !

The recent wholesale system of bribery and corruption practiced in Wisconsin in relation to the lands granted to that State for railroad purposes, has recalled attention to the case of the Yazoo lands, which for a series of years formed a topic of public interest and discussion. The State of Georgia, though by the first census one of the smallest States in point of population, came into the Union with vast territorial possessions, including all the territory now embraced in the two States of Alabama and Mississippi. This territory, however, as well as all that part of the present State of Georgia west of the Altamaha, was then and long after in possession of Indians-Creeks, Cherokees Chickesaws and Choctaws-numerous and powerfu tribes. The revival of ommercial prosperity which followed the adoption of the Federal Constitution led to great speculations in wildlands. Attention was early attracted to those lands claimed by Georgia. Scarcely, indeed, was the Constitution adopted, be fore three companies bargained with the Legislature to purchase, for sums of money to be paid within two years, amounting to \$200,000 and upward, the pre-emption right to tracts of land west of the Chattahoochee, covering fifteen millions and a half of acres. But, as these companies insisted upon paying, not in cash, but in the depreciated Georgia paper, a succeeding Legislature took advantage of that circumstance to declare the bargain at an end.

This opened the way for a new speculation on 's still larger scale. Four companies were formed. known as the Georgia, the Georgia Mississippi, the United Mississippi, and the Tennessee, including some very eminent persons in various of the Southern and Middle States, among the rest Patrick brought everything to its natural level under a sys. Henry, and Judge Wilson of Pennsylvania. The Repelled thus from the halls of Congress, the

whole district west of the Chattaboochee was, by an act of the Georgia Legislature of 1795, sold for the sum of balf a million of dollars to these four companies. This act reserved the right to citizens of Georgia to become interested in these purchases to the extent of two millions of acres on the same terms as the original members of the companies making the purchase; and, under an investigation ordered by the next Legislature, it appeared tout of the members of the preceding Legislature who voted for the bill, all save one did in fact become interested in one or more of the companies. The case, however, against these members w

in some respects far less flagrant than the recent proceedings in Wisconsin. The accusation was limited to a charge of having sold the lands for an inadequate consideration, and of participating themselves in the purchase. What tended to aggravate the excitement was the great profits realized by the original speculators, who had proceeded to sell out at once at a great advance to individuals and companies in the Middle, and especially the New-England States. The real value of the lands-considering the Indian incumbrances upon them, and the claim of the United States as against Georgia to that portion of them south of the thirty-third degree of latitude, which had been established by the British as the boundary of West Florida-was greatly exaggerated. The people of Georgia considered themselves as being plundered for the benefit of speculators, and the next Legislature, without any provision for the benefit of innocent purchasers at second, hand who had parted with large sums of money, passed a new act revoking the sale as unconstitutional and void, and directing the repayment to the companies of their respective amounts of the purchase money, if called for within eight months, the several amounts uncalled for at the end of that period to be adjudged "derelict and forfeit to the State." As a means at once of signalizing the public indignation and of destroying all proofs of the existence of the grant, the act authorizing the sale was ordered to be burned and all reference to it to be expunged from the records. This burning was executed with great ceremony. The two Houses moved in procession to the appointed spot, preceded by a Committee bearing the obnoxious parchments. A fire having been kindled in front of the State House, the Committee handed the documents to the President of the Senate, he to the Speaker of the House, he to the Clerk, and the Clerk to the Doorkeeper, by whose hands they were committed to the

The new Constitution of Georgia, adopted in 1798, claimed these same lands as the property of the citizens, and provided further for the repayment out of the State Treasury of all such sums of money as had been paid into it under the act of 1794. But the grantees, and especially those purchasers who held under them, were by no means inclined to submit to this arrangement, and the compact of 1802, by which Georgia transferred to the United States for the sum of \$1,250,000, to be paid out of the proceeds of the lands, all her title to the country west of the Chattacoochee, so far recognized their claims as to provide that not above five millions of acres of the ceded territory. or their proceeds, might be appropriated to the satisfaction of any reclamation in re-lation to these ceded lands which might be approved by Congress. A commission composed of Madison, Gallatin, and Lincoln-then Attorney-General-to whom this subject was referred, made a report in 1803. After going into a history of the case, they came to the conclusion that, whatever grounds of invalidity there might be as between Georgia and the original grantees, and even though the contracts might not be legally binding as between Georgia and the present holders, yet, as those holders claimed to stand, and to a certain extent did stand, in the position of innocent purchasers without notice, their case seemed to be a proper one for compromise. Such a proposal had, in fact, been already made on the part of the holders of these grants. They offered to sell out their claims at the rate of twenty-five cents an acre-amounting in the whole, it was calculated, to \$8,000,-000, it being, however, a part of the proposition that the entire amount paid should not exceed the sum produced by the five millions of acres of the Mississippi lands which should sell the dearest.

This, the Commissioners thought too much. They suggested, instead, an offer to the claimants of certificates, bearing interest, to the amount of \$2,500,000, or certificates of twice that amount without interest, and only payable out of the first money that should be realized from the lands after the payment to Georgia had been completed. Instead of this, however, Congress merely passed an act appropriating the five millions of acres, with certain deductions for the satisfaction of other claims, to the quieting of such of these grants as might be recorded within a year in the State Department, and for which Congress might see fit to make provision-the same Commissioners being reappointed to receive proposals from the claimants, and to submit them to the next Con

Before that Congress, the New-England Missis sippi Company, successors by purchase to the Georgia Mississippi Company, one of the four companies to which the sale of 1795 had been made appeared by their agents to solicit a settlement These agents had been judiciously selected-on being Gideon Granger, the Postmaster-General, the other Perez Morton, one of the leaders in Massa chusetts of the party now in possession of the Na tional Government. The claim, however, en countered a violent opposition, kept up for several years, and led by John Randolph, who had happened to be in Georgia or a visit during the agitation of the repeal of the original grants. The corrupt mean employed in obtaining these grafts furnished a con genial theme for his vituperative eloquence, and the fact that these claims had passed, however inno cently, and at however great an advance, into New England hands, seemed to him, and to many other vehement politicians, an abundant reason for refusing to make any provision for them. Almost all the Southern members-for this, like so many others, became a sectional question-went along with him and, with a few Northern ones, made a majority Rando'ph did not hesitate to insinuate that all who opposed his view of the case were interested in the claims or bribed by those who were. He poured out a torrent of abuse on Granger, agent of the claimants, whom he accused of bribing members nor did even the commissioners, who had recom mended a compromise, entirely escape.

After Massachusetts, in 1808, had elected a Democratic Governor and Legislature, the latter body came to the rescue by the passage of a unanimous resolution, pressing upon Congress a settlement of these claims. But this only aroused Randelph anew, and the application was again disputed.

laments turned to the courts of law, and in 1810, the Supreme Court of the United States decided, in the case of Fletcher vs. Peck, that the set of Georgia repealing the previous act for the sale of those lands was unconstitutional and void, being in violation of a contract, and that the title of the claimants was valid. If the authorized agents of Georgia had acted dishonestly in the business it was Georgia that must be the loser. At first, little attention was paid to this decision. But before long, the settlers on the lands under titles from the United States began to find themselves harassed by lawsuits. The progress of the war, too, then raging with Great Britain, seemed to make it neces sary to do something to conciliate New-England. then in a state of great discontent, and even to secure the fidelity of the Democratic politicisus, many of whom were largely interested in these claims. The act of settlemement was finally passed in 1814, though not without vehement debates, and in the House, by a majority of only eight votes. It provided for the issue to the claimants of scrip to the amount of eight millions of dollars, receivable for Mississippi lands, and redeemable out of the proceeds of those lands, after the satisfaction of the still uncompleted payment to Mississippi, but not to bear interest. Such was the end of a specula tion out of which some of the Southern grantees made splendid fortunes, but which proved very ruinous to a large part of the Northern adventurers in it, the amount finally realized going, for the most part, into the pockets, not of the original sufferers but of subsequent purchasers, who had acquired the claims for a tride. Our readers are of course aware that we print

everything which reaches us calculated to shed light

on the new troubles in Kansas, without regard to its partisan aspect. We believe the bulletins of the Clay Pate and other Border-Ruffian letter-wri ters through The St. Louis Republican and kindred channels to be essentially and often wickedly false; but we do not feel justified in withholding them, so long as they show at least the animus and aims of the Pro-Slavery faction still infesting South-Eastern Kansas. But the Sham Democratic journals which publish these bulletins alone, never allowing any statement favorable to the Free-State men to find a place in their columns, can hardly fail to derive some partisan advantage from this suppression, so long as it is not generally understood. Plain men, who have been kept in profound ignorance of the Pro-Slavery murders and other outrages by which the peace of Kansas was broken two months since, after months of quiet, are led to believe the Free State men aggressors, when the contrary is the fact. We do not defend the acts of Montgomery and his band; but it is simply just to consider that they were stung to madness by the wanton midnight spoliation and murder of their friends and neighbors, for which there is no legal redress where Blake Little is Marshal and Cato Judge. Besides, it is morally certain that robberies and outrages have been committed by Pro-Slavery banditti of the Buford and Brockett stamp, and forthwith blazoned to the public as acts o Montgomery's men. Montgomery has been widely trumpeted as a captain under the Free-State militis organization, when in fact he was deprived of that trust on the 18th of February last. He is no "Northern fanatic," but an emigrant from Missouri, where he was a clergyman. For whatever wrong he has committed, let him be justly dealt with; but no act of his can excuse the recent coldblooded murders of unarmed Free-State men in Lina County. And Gov. Stewart of Missouri, in stead of making these recent troubles a pretext for pouring his Missouri militia into Kansas, should begin by arresting the murderers who have fled from Kansas into his State to avoid the punishment of their crimes. Let him observe the requirements of good neighborhood, and he has nothing to fear from the Free-State men of Kansas, except that some miscreants, of whom Missouri was well rid, either have been or will be driven back across her border. But he may deal with these as he sees fit, and Kansas will not complain.

The Erening Post may rest assured that we have no shadow of objection to a Republican Convention of three or even four Delegates from each Assembly District of our State. In fact, we should prefer three Delegates from each District, which would still be less than half so many as are to be chosen in Illinois. Nor have we the least idea of requiring that these shall have been members respectively of this and of that party at some bygone period. Let St. Lawrence and Herkimer send all Democrats, while Washington and Chantauque send only Whigs of other days, if they will; let Erie and Albany send some who have been Americans, or not send them, as may be preferred. We enly desire so large a ratio that the different elements which are blended in the Republican movement may be severally represented where such representation is deemed desirable, leaving them to be ignored where that course is preferred. But above all we want a Convention so large that it cannot be wielded or manipulated. Other things may be desirable, but this seems indispensable.

Iowa, not to be out of the fashion, has been having a Legislative Investigation of alleged corruption in office. Five Commissioners were appointed, according to law, to locate the State Capitol in the new city of Des Moines, and performed that duty. It seems that a strife arose between the owners of lands on opposite sides of the river Des Moines, each bidding against the other for the lo cation of the Capitol. The east side won, though the city proper is located on the other side, and the Committee strongly imply that the Capitol should have been placed there, had the interests of the State been considered rather than the presumed private interest of the Commissioners. The testimony taken squints strongly at an "arrangement" between the Commissioners and the favored lot

We have reason to believe that Lord Napier has sent to the Commander of the British West India squadron a request to abstain from all further visitation of vessels under the American flag until he shall receive fresh orders from the Government at London. Though his lordship has no official control over the squadron, we suppose there is no doubt that his suggestions will be regarded and that we shall hear no more of the exaggerated stories respecting "British outrages," or of that tremendous Buncombe of late so splendidly aired in the two houses of Congress.

There is hope yet for Iowa! Her gold is so carce and shy that it is not likely to do her much damage. A good many sanguine calculations are still put forth as to the amount which may be dug, but no single well-authenticated account of a party averaging even one dollar each per day by a week's continuous digging has yet reached us. A digger

writes to his friend in New-Hampshire that " three "days of exploration with a spade had enabled " him to discover several very small grains of gold and several tuns of exaggeration." That is about the average yield, so far as we have information

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 1, 1858. The Committee on Foreign Relations of the House meet to-morrow morning on the subject of the British outrages, and a proposition will be offered empowering the President to send a naval force to the Gulf and bring the offending cruisers into port. The Administration Members have shown a dispasition during the last few days to moderate their tone considerably, and its peculiar exponents are argent against precipitating measures.

The President is unreserved in the opinion that England will disavow the outrages fully and promptly, and asserts that the relations between the two countries were never established on a more friendly feeting, and cannot be disturbed.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to day reported Judge Douglas's bill so as to make it applicable only to Mexico and the Central American States, omitting Great Britain entirely. This created much sensation and amusement in the chamber. Mr. Slidell gave notice of his purpose to authorize the President to suspend the neutrality laws, conditionally.

The Vice-President has ordered the refectors attached to the Senate to be closed, on account of the obvious injury to the progress of legislation from it, beside the fact that it creates personal d.flieulties.

The Territorial Governments for Arizons and Dacotah are likely to be impeded by embarranments attending the ratification of the treaty extinguishing the Indian title in the latter.

All parties in the lobby are in full action new. including some who have formed an audacious combination claiming to control the Republican votes in both Houses, and who have made attempts to extort money on various propositions pending before Congress, asserting their power to defeat them. It is said that one pettifogger assumed to dispose of five votes for Lecompton, and even now demands payment from the friends of the Adminis tration upon the claim that conditional contracts were made. Such rascality ought to be exposed when men's names are thus outraged.

The Administration is desirous now that the session should be extended sufficiently to allow an answer from England to Gen. Case's first letter of the 12th May, concerning the acts of visitation, to be received, which is expected in a fortnight.

During the progress of the Civil bill in the Senate Mr. Chandler asked a proper question which Jefferson Davis commented upon barshly, pronouncing it silly. Mr. Chandler, when informed of the fact, retorted with promptitude and spirit, telling "Jeff" that his remarks were gratuitous and impertinent, to which Davis replied "The gentleman had his redress."

Yesterday a similar seene occurred between Judge Douglas and Mr. Stidell, in which the latter blustered terribly. If Senators don't retain their war-spirit with more economy, they will have none left for England.

The democracy of the Senate rejected all smendments to the Civil bill with appropriations for rivers and harbors, and inserted a provise against the future publication of the advertisements of the Post-Office Department in the city papers.

There was an animated debate in the House all ay on Fort Snelling. Mesers. Morrill, Daws. Stanton and Bingham kept up the fire on the Republican side. Mr. Stanton was particularly compact and effective. Messrs. Faulkner, Cavanaugh, Burnett and Letcher, sustained the War Department. The vote will be taken to-morrow, and will run according to party divisions.

To the Associated Press.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 1, 1853;
Lord Napier has desired his dispatches to Admiral Stewart, sent from Washington yesterday, to be forwarded from Halifax by special steamer to Bermuds. He has advired the Admiral to order a disontinuance of the visitation of American vessels, pending the instructions of her Majesty's viovernment.

Letters from Arizons to Lieut. Mowry, Delegate from that Territory, state that it is probable that Peschiera, Governor of Sonora, will declare that State independent in the event of the success of the Zalonga Government or Santa Anna's return to Mexico. Take news comfirms previous statements regarding the cor-

ews confirms previous statements regarding the cor-espondence between Peschiera and parties, in the

respondence between Peschiera and parties in the United States.

Arizona continues much disturbed by Indian depredations, murders and robberies, and there being be courts of law, the violence remained unchecked. The intelligence from the silver mines is highly encounting, fresh discoveries having been made. Tuesco was also as the result of the result ing, fresh discoveries having been made. Tuesca was nearly deserted by the people going to the new placer gold diggings at Canada del Ors, 40 miles detant. Immigration from California was on the increase, and a press was about being brought from San Francisco for the establishment of a newspaper at Tuesca. The people were anxiously waiting and expected a Territorial Government.

The Secretary of War has indicated his intention of sending troops to Arizona as soon as he has any at his disposal.

disposal.

Mr. Rurlingame's report, unanimously occurred in

Mr. Rurlingame's report, unanimately obscurred as by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is accompanied by a resolution requesting the President to obtain redress on account of the conduct of the Erench Government relative to the American bark Adriatic. The report also recommends a revision of the laws in reference to collisions at sea, and an arrangement by which the damages may be determined in such cases.

XXXVth CONGRESS ... First Session

SENATE WASHINGTON, June 1, 1858. ous uninteresting memorials and reports sate resented.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was then taken

Mr. MASON (Va.), from the Committee on Foreign
Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Executive to
employ force to protect the rights of our citizens from
ourrages by foreign nations, having especial reference
o Central and South America.
This is the bill recently introduced by Mr. Iraugus,
lightly altered.

This is the bursteen description and HOUSFON argued lightly altered.

Mesers, MASON, GWIN and HOUSFON argued be importance of immediate action, so as to obtain the concurrence of the House ere the adjournment he concurrence are the adjournment. Mr. SEWARD expressed strong disapprobation of the measure. He was unwilling to involva the con-try in a war with all the nations of America, south of

Mr. SLIDELL introduced an amendment authorising the President in certain cases to suspend the

An attempt to make the bill the special order for to merrow was voted down by 27 majority.

The Miscellaneous Civil Appropriation bill was far

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) moved an amendment that the public lands in Karsas shall not be offered public sale until the expiration of one year from the lit of November next, which was lost by the

The bill was debated at great length by the fries!

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The bill was debated at great length by the fries! of internal improvements, the North-Western better especially introducing amendment after amendment for appropriations to lake and river harbors,